

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. VI.]

SALISBURY, N. C....TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1825.

[NO. 267.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Ordnance Department.

Washington, 4th June, 1825.

SEALED Proposals will be received by this Department until the 31st day of June next, for furnishing the following Cannon Balls, viz: Seven thousand five hundred 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at Fort Delaware, near Newcastle, Delaware.

Six thousand 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at New-Orleans.

The Balls are to be cast in iron moulds, and to be delivered on or before the first day of October, 1826. They will be inspected at the manufactory, and at the expense of the United States; but they are to be delivered, at the places mentioned, at the cost and risk of the contractors.

The Proposals should be made separately for each parcel, and should state the price per pound.

Persons disposed to offer proposals will be furnished, on application, with the dimensions of the balls, and the regulation for inspecting them.

GEO. BOMFORD,

Procurement Officer, &c.

June 4.

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glassware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pinte flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyon and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 dozen common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagles; Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars; assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists; and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,

Cornel of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia.

At 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbids.

March 1, 1825.

60f

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, (living about five miles west of Lincolnton) on the 26th day of May, a negro boy named HILL, about 20 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet six or eight inches high, eyes considerably sunk in his head; he has no other particular marks, except a scar on the inside of his left thigh, occasioned by the cut of a knife, and several large warts on his face; he had on (when last seen in the neighborhood) a blue broadcloth coat and pantaloons; he was raised in the neighborhood of Petersburg, in Virginia, and it is probable that he is trying to get back again. The above reward will be given by me, to any one that will deliver him to me, or to secure him in any jail so that I can get him again. CHARLES SHOLL.

July 4th, 1825.

469.

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to him, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.

JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824.

31

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, A. D. 1825: Nathan Chaffin vs. Joseph Sater: judicial attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, and plead or demur to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him for said plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1825.

John WILLIAMS, c. c.

ROADS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the citizens of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Wilkes, Surry, Ashe, Rowan, and Cabarrus.

It is time that the citizens of the western part of this state should look forward for some benefit to be derived from the resources expended by this state for internal improvements. We have a board of internal improvement organized, with state engineer—they have been in operation for several years and at considerable expense; but their operations have been confined to the seaboard, or to places adjacent, and principally to the eastern section of the state. The geographical situation of the above counties, together with four others, still more to the west, is such as to receive little benefit from the operations of the board heretofore executed,

unless we can have roads to carry our produce to Fayetteville or Wilmington.

It is true, a road from Fayetteville to Manganon has been laid out, and opened by act of Assembly; and it is also true, that a great part of that road is found impassable by loaded wagons, and is out of use and grown up, owing to its being laid out over all the hills, swamps and water-courses, which intersect a direct line between the two points.

Nearly half of this state is watered or bounded by the waters of the Yadkin and Catawba, neither of which are boatable to any extent in this state, and never will be; and both rivers running into South Carolina, naturally lead the produce of these western counties to that state—and except cotton, nothing for a foreign market is raised, and but a small section of these counties find it their interest to raise cotton. All north of that section, raise such articles as will be consumed by the cotton growers, such as pork, beef, bacon, wheat, flour, whiskey, brandy, corn and fruit. All these articles we must carry by wagons, not to one certain spot, but to every man's door who raises cotton; and even if we had boating to the heads of our rivers, we should have to wagon or drive our produce for the cotton raisers, to their doors, or sell at a reduced price. As a proof of this, you find that bacon at Fayetteville, Cheraw and Camden, has been selling at five and six cents, for two or three years past; and so with other produce at those places.

From these observations it appears, that we need good roads in order to enable us to carry or drive our produce to market with ease and safety. In order to do this, let us take a view of our ground or ridges—where these lie, and to where they lead. The two rivers, Yadkin and Catawba, both rise in the blue ridge, and run nearly south and nearly parallel for 300 miles, until they unite below Georgetown, S. C. Their distance apart is from 30 to 50 miles. The citizens of Wilkes have opened a road from Wilkboro', leading out to the main ridge that divides the waters of the Yadkin from the Catawba, on to the widow Bogle's; this ridge continues on through Iredell and Mecklenburg; and a public road is at present established nearly literally on the ridge for about 100 miles south from Wilkboro', and it is perhaps as straight a road as any in this state, the Morganton and Fayetteville road excepted; and so far as it pursues the ridge, is capable of being made as good a road as any in the United States, for the same distance. By pursuing this ridge, it leads to the head of Lynch's creek, near the South Carolina line; thence turning to the left, there is a ridge to Cheraw, where there is a good bridge across Pee Dee and a road to Fayetteville, with bridges over all the waters, and perhaps not more than 15 or 20 miles farther than any other road that is now travelled to Fayetteville. And by turning to the right at the head of Lynch's creek, there is a ridge leaving the waters of Lynch's creek and Black river to the left and the waters of the Catawba to the right, on to Camden; and by keeping the ridge, still further to Manchester or to Murray's ferry on the Santee, thence on the old road to Charles-ton.

I would suggest the propriety of having this ridge viewed, surveyed and measured to the different points; then, if the ridge to these different points did not exceed even 10 or 20 per cent. further, certainly the ridge ought to be preferred. On this ridge a road can be made, that will enable four horses to take 6000 lbs. as easy as 3000 lbs. on the other roads across the hills and water-courses. This ridge will one day either be paved or made a railway, on which there need not be a single hill, of more than five degrees elevation. At present we ought to act with a view to what may be permanent, and of benefit not only to ourselves, but to future generations. Let our main road be so laid out, that it will be permanent, and the longer it is used the better it will be: this ridge road will be

like a great canal to us, and all other roads leading into it, from the adjacent settlements on these rivers, and frequently from over them, will be like tributary streams to this main state road, for us all to carry our produce to our many markets. On this road there will be no waters to detain us, or to risk the damage of our load, or drown our horses and drivers, a sad calamity that attends the present roads, of which we have evidence every year.

You perhaps ask, how are we to obtain this great object? By instructing our members to the legislature to obtain a certain sum, to defray the expense of viewing and surveying the different routes, under the direction of our state engineer; and a few, say 3 or 4 old intelligent wagoners, selected from Wilkes, and the upper end of Iredell, to view this ridge and survey it on to the state line on both sides of the head of Lynch's creek, and from thence to Camden and Cheraw; and also to survey the present route to Camden by Charlotte, crossing near the mouths of Sugar creek and M'Alpin's creek, by Lancaster to Camden; also the present route to Cheraw by Wadesborough, &c. These surveys being made, and the ground well viewed, they will enable any judicious set of men to determine on the route to be pursued for a lasting and permanent road.

"It is nevertheless used in Cornwall, in Great Britain to this day.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MICROSCOPIC.

Mr. Editor: As the North-Carolina Gold Mines have attracted considerable attention throughout the United States, and many persons are now employed in searching for the precious metal, the following extracts from certain works on Mineralogy and Metallurgy, may not be unacceptable to that portion of your readers whose opportunities have not afforded them leisure to examine this subject. These extracts, however, relate to the mines of South America and Europe, &c. But in some respects they are applicable to the North-Carolina Mines.

"The characters, from which Mineralogists pretend to assert the existence of an ore in the bowels of the earth, are all equivocal and suspicious. The savage aspect of mountain, the nature of the plants which grow upon it, the exhalations which arise from the earth, all afford characters too doubtful, for a reasonable man to risk his fortune upon such indications alone.

"The dipping wand, or divining rod, is the fruit of superstition and ignorance; and the ridicule which has been successively thrown upon this class of imposters, has diminished their numbers; at the same time that the numerous dupes of this class of men have rendered their successors more popular.

"It is nevertheless used in Cornwall, in Great Britain to this day.

"The nature of the stones which compose a mountain, is capable of furnishing some indications. We know, for example, that ores are seldom found in Granite, and other primitive mountains; we know, likewise, that mountains of modern formation contain them very rarely; and we find them only in secondary mountains, in which the schistus and ancient calcareous stone are void of all impressions of shell.

"The presence of ponderous spar, forming a stratum or vein at the surface of the earth, has been considered by many Mineralogists as a very good indication.

"When we possess indications of the existence of an ore in any place, we may use the borer, to confirm or destroy these suspicions, at a small expense.

"It frequently happens, that the veins are naked or uncovered: The mixture of stones and metals forms a kind of cement, which resists the destructive action of time longer than the rest of the mountain; and as those parts of rocks, connected by a metallic cement, present a stronger resistance to the action of waters, which incessantly corrode and diminish mountains, and carry away their parts into the Rivers and the Sea, we frequently observe the veins projecting on the sides of mountains incrusted with some slight metallic impressions, altered by the lapse of time.

"The nature of an ore is judged from inspection; and a slight acquaintance with the subject is sufficient to enable an observer to form an intimate judgment.

"From the unchangeableness of gold by the solvent usually disengaged in nature, it is comparatively very seldom found but in the native state. In this state it is never absolutely pure, but always mixed either with silver, copper, or iron; it is usually found in rocks of quartz, always in small particles or masses. The sands of several Rivers afford it in small plates or leaves.

"Most great rivers carry gold with them, even such as do not take their rise in mountains where gold is found. In the south of France, in Transylvania, and elsewhere in Europe, this gold is separated by washing off the sand. If a hundred pounds of sand contain 24 grains of gold, it is said the separation is worth attending to; but in Africa, five pounds of sand often contain 63 grains of gold. The heaviest sand which is often black or red, yields most.

"Daubenton distinguishes eight varieties of native gold—1st. in powder; 2nd. in grains; 3rd. in small spangles; 4th. in masses; 5th. in filaments; 6th. in branching like vegetables; 7th. in small plates; and 8th. in octeal crystals.

"Gold is found mineralized by sulphur together with iron, which is supposed to be the connecting medium.

"This is the auriferous Pyrites. It is close and compact, of a brighter and more lively yellow than the ordinary Pyrites; notwithstanding which, they are very difficult to distinguish. The gold can not be extracted by aqua regia, or amalgamation; but according to a late author, it may be done by the following simple method: Take a small quantity of Pyrites, and digest it in the nitric acid. All the foreign matters will be dissolved, except the gold and sulphur, which will fall to the bottom. Wash the residue under water till nothing more remains but a yellow brilliant powder. This is the gold. According to Mr. Sage, one half as much more gold is extracted from

the Pyrites by this method than the treatment with lead."

Many of the difficulties above enumerated, do not occur in working the North Carolina Gold Mines: The gold is always found pure, and is easily separated from the earth by washing with common water. This gives these mines a decided advantage over those of most other countries. Whenever the extent and richness of these mines are known to enterprising individuals, they will no doubt be worked on an extensive scale, and then immense quantities of gold must be found. In merely scumming the surface of the earth, several pieces of gold have been found, worth \$150, \$250, \$300 and \$1200. This is certainly encouraging to the enterprising capitalist. PLINY.

June 27th, 1825.

NOTES.

a It is somewhat astonishing that the image of superstition should continue to darken the minds of the inhabitants of the enlightened kingdom of Great Britain.

b Whether the gold mountains in North Carolina are primitive or not, is a question of difficult solution: Nor do I think it necessary to inquire into this mystery, as a full explanation would not be attended with any important consequences.

c I have seen the borer used at the Montgomery mines, and no particles of gold was found at the place bored; whereas, several pennies were found within 18 inches from it. This shows that the gold is not always found in

d Gold has always been found pure in the North-Carolina mines—except at Barringer's, where it is found in the vein of a slate rock, embedded with iron Pyrites. At this mine they have dug deeper in the earth than at any other in the state. [The greatest depth dug is 30 or 40 feet.]

e Where gold is found in the branches, in Montgomery, the earth or mud is at some places blue, at others dark yellow, red and gray, intermixed with sand and rocks, and white and red flints. On the upland, it is found in earth of every color, intermixed generally with white flints, and dark colored rocks.

f I have no doubt but there is as much gold in the lands bordering on a water course, as there is in the bed: This I have proven by actual experiment. More gold can be found in branches by washing the same quantity of earth; because, in process of time the branches have washed away large quantities of earth, and consequently left the gold more exposed.

HOLLAND.

The head-dress of the women in North Holland, is very extraordinary. They have a little hair cut short and thin, which is combed down on the forehead, and powdered. The cap sticks close to their ears, under which are two little pieces of silver or gold, which appear at each temple, and a piece like a broad ribbon is under the cap, on the back part of the head.

A singular custom is likewise retained in this country, of having a door in every house, which is never opened but when a corpse is carried out, which must be brought through that door, and no other. I think that there is something uncommonly solemn in it; and such a door in every house would be an admirable memento to the family.

Having made the tour of the whole province of Holland, and suffered nothing curious to escape me, my head at present is a confused medley of dykes and pictures, churches and canals, bridges and stathouses, but a void in respect to the customs, police, and manners of the people, the only useful knowledge to be acquired by travelling.

I have seen enough to confirm me in the justness of Sir William Temple's opinion; who, in speaking of Holland, if my memory misleads me not, says, "That it is a country where the earth is better than the air, and profit more in request than honor;—where there is more truth than wit, more good nature than good humor, and more wealth than pleasure; where a man would choose rather to travel than to live; shall find more things to observe than desire; and more persons to esteem than to love."

A London paper states that "the importation of cotton this year into England amounts to two hundred and nine thousand bags. The importation last year, up to the same period of time, was one hundred and eighty-two thousand bags. The balance in favor of the importation this year, as compared with the importation of last year, is twenty-six thousand bags." And yet the prices of cotton are much higher this year than they were the last. Savannah Georgian.

Information has been received from our squadron in the Pacific ocean, to the 1st of March last. They were, on that day, at Chorillas, and the officers and crews generally in good health.

Salisbury:

JULY 19, 1825.

Samuel Jones, Esq. we are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent Rowan county in the Senate of the next General Assembly of this state.

Geo. Andrews, and John Clement, Esqrs. we understand, are candidates to represent this county in the Commons of the next Legislature. John Linn, Esq. we have heretofore announced as a candidate for the same office.

We are authorized to say, that James R. Dodge, Esq. is a candidate to represent the people of the county of Davidson in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this state.

We are authorized to say, that James Campbell, Esq. Alexander Torrence, Esq. and James L. Hill, Esq. are candidates to represent Iredell county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. Gen. Geo. L. Davidson is a candidate for the Senate, without opposition.

THE NEW JUDGE.

We learn, by a gentleman direct from Raleigh, that no doubt existed in the minds of any one there when he left, but that Thomas Ruffin, Esq. late a Judge of the Superior Courts of this state, would be nominated to the Council by the Governor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Badger....and the nomination be confirmed by the Council.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Maj. Forney, a member of the Board of Internal Improvement, passed through this town, on his way home to Lincoln county, on the 10th inst. It was the intention of the Board to have taken a survey of the Roads and Rivers in the State, and to have engaged the services of Judge Badger rendering it necessary for the Governor (who is ex officio, President of the Board) to call together, and preside in, the Council of State, for the purpose of making an appointment to supply the vacancy on the bench of the Superior Courts, the Board suspended their labors until fall—when we may expect that they will pay that attention to the improvement of the facilities of transportation in this section of the state, which its remoteness from market, and the abundance and small value of its productions, call for.

The Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, have declared a dividend of three per cent. for the half year ending on the 30th of June last.

In noticing the late anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, we perceive that many of our Editorial brethren have fallen into the mistake of styling it the *fiftieth* anniversary. This is the commencement of the *fiftieth year* of the Declaration of American Independence; but the 4th of July past is only the forty-ninth anniversary of that event.

NEW CHURCH.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Salisbury, in the court-house, on Saturday, the 9th inst. the subject of building a new Presbyterian Church in said town, was brought before the meeting, and discussed at considerable length. It was finally resolved, that it is expedient to erect a new Church, as soon as funds sufficient are subscribed. A resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting, tendering their acknowledgments to Mrs. Rebecca Tracy, for her munificent donation of a lot of ground whereon to erect the church. It is contemplated we understand, to build the church of brick.

We only have time and space sufficient in this day's paper, to state, that the brigade of U. States Engineers, composed of Gen. Bernard, Col. Shriver, Maj. Poussin, and Lieuts. Dutton and Triplett, arrived in this place on Saturday last, one party via of Yorkville, Charlotte, &c.; and the other by Greenville, Lincoln, &c. It is expected they will leave here this day, (Tuesday, the 19th of July.) It is as much a problem with them, at this stage of their examination, as with the rest of us, which of the three routes will ultimately be selected as the location of the National Road.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.

We have received the prospectus of a Religious Newspaper, contemplated to be published in the Town of Fayetteville, by the Rev. Robert H. Morrison, to be called the "North Carolina Telegraph." The Editor professes to have, for his object, the diffusion of intelligence, the correction of error, the removal of prejudice, the restraining of vice, and the cherishing of virtue; and from our knowledge of his character and qualifications, however difficult of accomplishment this philanthropic object may appear, we esteem the Editor very competent to undertake it.

To the great moral utility of publications of this nature, no Christian, no Philanthropist, will for a moment hesitate to bear the most ample testimony. The money that is paid for Religious Newspapers by the citizens of North Carolina, is sufficient to sustain two printing establishments; and we cannot be induced to believe, but that at least one half of those who take these papers from a distance, would very readily change their subscription to one at home—

ON LADIES' EVENING DRESS.

When dressed for evening, the girls now-a-days scarce an atom of dress on them leave; Nor blame them;—for what is an evening dress. But a dress that is suited for Eve? ADAM.

Information received in New-York, from Matanzas, makes it certain that an insurrection among the negroes on the Island of Cuba, had taken place; that the Governor ordered a large body of troops against them; and that the insurrection was suppressed after 60 or 70 of the negroes and 15 or 20 whites (including one female) had been killed.

Iredell County Riblio Society. T he annual meeting of this society will be held in Statesville on Monday the first day of August. A discourse will be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. James Stafford of Thayatira, the annual repast will be presented, officers chosen for the ensuing year, and other necessary business transacted. A general attendance of the members and friends of the society is respectfully solicited.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Record. Sec'y.
Statesville July 6, 1825. 168

Strayed or Stolen. O n the 5th inst. from the subscriber, in Salisbury, a dusky colored Horse, tolerably large, 7 or 8 years old, blind of one eye, all of his feet white, and is branded on the left shoulder with an S, and something else not recollectable. Any person who will return said horse to the subscriber in Salisbury, or give information where he can be found, shall be well recompensed for his trouble and expenses.

STEPHEN GOWAN.
Salisbury, May 20. 1825. 163

Ran Away. F ROM the subscriber, living in Iredell county, about 3 miles below Sherrills Ford, at the Catawba, on the 15 inst. a negro fellow by the name of Peter, black skin, dark eyes, lost the sight of one of his eyes, (which one not recollectable) and a white speck in the pupil of it shows very plain; he is about 35 or 40 years of age; is a rough carpenter, and makes coarse shoes; he will try to make his way to Pennsylvania, in order to gain his freedom. Ten dollars reward will be given to any person who will take him up, secure him, and give me information, directed to Falltown post-office, Iredell county, N. C. so that I get him, and all charges paid.

JAMES S. BYERS.
June 19, 1825. 468.

Notice. T HE mercantile concern heretofore carried on in Morganton, under the firm of Erwin, Sudderth & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate settlement to A. H. Erwin or John Sudderth, in Morganton, or their accounts and notes may be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. H. ERWIN,
JNO. SUDDERTH,
J. ERWIN.
June 4, 1825. 618

Beware of Swindlers! O N the 29th of January last, my black woman named PEGGY, was enticed away from me, by Samuel Townsend, Patrick Munroe, Joseph Orton and others; was harbored and concealed by the said Samuel Townsend, and taken into his possession under pretence of obtaining her freedom; and on the 17th of March last, was carried off by the above named Joseph Orton, who goes in the capacity of a pedlar. Said Peggy is now in the 17th year of her age, of middle size, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, handsomely built, of yellow complexion, very likely, familiar, and very free spoken. She sometimes calls herself Peggy Hagan, and has of late pretended to say that she was free born. Peggy may be known by any one who converses with her, by telling who has raised her, and of leaving her child behind, whose name is Eliza. It is supposed that she is sold, or concealed in some part of the country. Any person finding where she is, and giving information by letter, directed to the subscriber, living in Barnwell district, or to Mr. Isaac Frazer, in Columbia, S. C. shall receive a reward of twenty-five dollars; and if the said Orton and Peggy be found together, and apprehended, so that the villains can be brought to justice, any person or persons, so apprehending them, shall receive a reward of fifty dollars. S. W. KEARSAY.
June 17. 62

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delaneth 12, Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, to reply and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. e. c.
Printer's fee, \$4. 3m69

State of North-Carolina,

IRDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Westley Reynolds and Co. vs. Robt. Westmoreland: original attachment, levied on land, and Nathaniel Hobbs summoned as garnishee in this case. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Westmoreland, the defendant, has absconded, and is not in this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead or demur, or the plaintiff will have judgment entered according to his demand.

Smt2 ROBT. SIMONSON, Chk.

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.

May 9, 1825. 37

Notice. C OMMITED to jail in Wilkesboro, on the 13th inst. a negro man who says his name is PETER and that he belongs to George Ferguson of Patrick or Henry county in Virginia. He is about 20 years of age, five feet ten inches high, black complexion, and slender made. The owner is required to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

CHARLES PHELPS, Jailer.

June 17th, 1825. 3167

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, June 28.—by the packet ship Silas Richards, Captain Holdridge, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the 2d of May.

England.—The Catholic Relief Bill was rejected in the House of Lords on the 16th May, by a majority of 45. It is stated that the debate was the most animated and protracted that has been for many years. The public interest seemed roused to the highest pitch. The doors of the House of Lords were besieged by anxious crowds from an early hour in the forenoon, and when opened, at half past four, the rush for admission was for some time tremulous. As soon as the question was decided in the House of Lords, the Duke of Sussex immediately proceeded to the "Dissentient" book, and entered his name as dissentient against the decision on the Bill. His example was followed by Lord Jersey, Lord Ellenborough, &c. but such "Dissentients" were unaccompanied by any reasons for the same. The speech of the Duke of York, which he made on the Catholic question, "has been printed in letters of gold," and is offered for sale at \$2 75 by the London booksellers.

The bill now before Parliament, on the subject of the Customs, will repeal 465 acts of Parliament.

Accounts from all parts of the country represent the present spring as the most promising there has been for many years.

An extensive coinage has taken place for exportation to the English Colonies, to supersede dollars, &c.

In the House of Commons on the 18th of May, a motion was made to repeal the window tax, from and after April, 1826 on taking the question, there was a majority of 37 against it.

It is stated, that all differences which have taken place between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Lawless, have been settled by the mediation of some common friends.

Ministers had communicated three state papers to parliament, of considerable importance, from the foreign department. The first was a treaty with Russia, settling the disputed claims which existed, with regard to certain rights of trade and navigation in the Pacific. The second was a treaty between England and Sweden, providing (by the establishment of the mutual right of search) for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

The third, the official document of the treaty of amity and commerce between England and the United States of La Plata. When Mr. Canning laid the last of these papers before the house, there were long and loud cheers from all sides of the house.

The health of the King of England was considered to be in a very precarious state.

The London papers speak of a rival this year to the popularity of the Rev. Mr. Irving. A Mr. Benson, who preaches in St. Giles' Church, is the fashion. He is represented to be, in manner and style, a striking contrast to the Scottish apostle.

Salaries of Judges.—In the House of Commons on the 16th, a resolution passed to raise the salaries of the Judges, instead of leaving them to a small fixed salary, and other precarious sources.

The salaries of the Judges of the King's Bench was raised from about 9000 to 10,000; the Chief Justices of Common Pleas to 8000; Master of the Rolls 7000; Ch. Baron of the exchequer to 7000; Chancellor from 5000 to 6000; and the puisne Judges 4000 to 6000.

France.—In the course of the debate on the war and marine budgets, the minister of marine stated, that every effort was made by the French government to prevent the continuance of the slave trade. All suspected vessels were watched strictly; and whenever any of them entered French harbours, their cargoes were closely examined, and if any thing was detected by which it could be inferred that they were intended to transport negroes, they were detained, and their captains and proprietors prosecuted. The king is entirely occupied with preparations for his coronation.

It is understood that De Villele will require no loan, in consequence of the adoption of his measure for the reduction of the rentes.

A Paris paper states that Ferdinand is willing to recognise the independence of Mexico, on condition that his brother, the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, shall be placed on the throne, under the protection of Spain. M. Vallejo has been despatched to Milan, on a mission to the Emperor of Austria with this project.

Spain.—From Coca, a town between Segovia and Valladolid, we learn that a landed proprietor, in whose house were found the stone of the Constitution, and some arms, was sentenced to a fine of 1,000 ducats (901.) and to be banished for a year. The fiscal has called on the court to sentence him to the gibbet. At Porreix, in Catalonia, the friends of the altar and the throne set fire to the house of a rich farmer, suspected of negroism, and the unfortunate man, with a family, consisting of ten individuals, perished.

An edict of the archbishop of Tarazona has been published, authorizing the establishment of a new inquisition in Spain composed of a junta of persons

nominated by the archbishop, "to proceed to the punishment which formerly came under the cognisance of the holy tribunal of the inquisition."

Accounts from Madrid of May 9, state that news had arrived that the troops at Seville, having nothing to live upon, had risen and proceeded in a body to the residences of the canons and dignitaries of the church, whose doors they forced open, and pillaged their houses, crying "Down with the clergy! Down with the absolute government."

Italy.—The English Continental Gas Association has made proposals to the Roman Government, on which a report is to be made. It is proposed to make the gas of olive oil, to promote the cultivation of the olive. It is intended to have two steam boats at Finmisco, the port of Tiber; one of which is to navigate between Rome and the mouth of the river, and the other between Rome and Naples.

Greece.—The Greek government has at present 35,000 men in pay, and the number is daily increasing. Count Metaxos, of Cephalaria, appointed commissary general of the army, has received 30,000 large piastres, for the purpose of making purchases at Zante, which he is doing every day without the slightest obstacle being thrown in his way by the British government, which permits them. Some alarm has been felt in Greece, in consequence of the opposition of Mahomet Ali to the exportation of corn from Egypt. Many families at Samos, terrified at the preparations against Greece, have already sought refuge at Syria. It is said the Mainotes refused to fight; they are suspected of having some understanding with Ibrahim Pacha, though their chief, Major, is in revolt.

A letter from Constantinople of the 23d April, states, that alarming news had arrived from the Morea. Ibrahim Pacha is in a desperate situation: he is surrounded by the Greeks, who are hastening to the spot from all quarters. The landing of this Egyptian in Greece, has been the signal for a levy en masse. The masters of Christian vessels arriving from the coasts, consider Ibrahim as ruined."

Turkey.—Serious troubles took place at Trebisond, at the beginning of March. The Pacha has lost his son; the town is surrounded by the rebellious agas. No particulars of this revolt have been received.

An agreement has been made between the Turkish Government and the Pacha of Egypt, by which the latter is to receive the revenues of the Morea for 50 years, if he can wrest that country from the Greeks.

Brazil.—The negotiation between Portugal and the Brazils is said to be finished. The Emperor will keep the sovereignty of the Brazils during the life of his father, and continue to reside at Rio Janeiro.

COTTON.

It is said to be an ascertained fact, that the late extensive speculations in the English cotton market have been principally by the banker Rothschild, and the merchants Cropper, Benson & Co. A London paper remarks that "Rothschild, while he advances Cotton above cent per cent, beats down with the same hand, the funds of all Europe 6 to 8 per cent, and then getting clear of his Cotton at the turn of the market to decline, buys into all the funds of Europe at the turn of the Market to rise". This, after all is a hazardous business, and the capitalists who engage in it must be possessed of a considerable share of prudence to hit the exact time at which to carry on their operations. Speculation has no doubt added to the demand for cotton in the markets of Europe; but the rise has not been altogether the consequence of speculation. The shortness of the stocks in Europe—the increased and continued demand, principally caused by the opening of the trade to South America—the expected deficiency of the crops in the places of production, sufficiently account for the increased prices given for the article the present season. No doubt seems now to be entertained, that it has arrived at its greatest advance, and the prudent speculator will guard against a decline, rather than calculate upon an increase in his gains.

His Excellency Gov. Burton and the other gentlemen composing the Board of Internal Improvement, accompanied by the State Engineer, arrived in this town from Newbern last Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and left the next morning about sun-rise. We have learned that the object which the board have in view in making a tour of the State is to examine the several points where improvements have been commenced, or where it has been contemplated to make them, in order to report to the next Legislature; and it is thought that on their report in a great measure will depend the countenance which the Legislature will in future extend to many projected improvements in Canals, Roads, Rivers, &c.

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The Corporation of Philadelphia have authorized the paving of one or two streets on the M'Adam plan.

which, from its publication in their own state, would possess a local interest of which those from abroad would be deprived.

As to the merits of the proposed publication, we feel warranted in speaking favorable of it, from a personal acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Morrison, its Editor. The paper is to be printed on a large sheet, folio form—no advertisements to be inserted—no sectarian views to be subserved by it: the price, \$3; or \$2 50, in advance.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Western Carolinian—where the prospectus may be seen.

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Professor Olmsted's Report on the Gold Mines.

Our correspondent "A. B." whose communication appeared in our paper of the 5th inst. plainly intimates that the report of Professor Olmsted on the Gold country, contains several erroneous views of the subject. In this opinion "A. B." is not singular; among others, we, too, had taken up the same opinion; but we now have a different impression. The truth is, "A. B." like ourselves, and all others in this part of the country, received his impressions of the Report, not from reading the Report itself, but from certain extracts which were published in the newspapers, and which are known to be extremely inaccurate. In some parts of these extracts, not only the language and terms, but the sense of the Report are perverted and changed.

Owing to these garbled extracts, we are inclined to believe much injustice has been done to Mr. Olmsted; when, however, the Report appears,

it will speak for itself, and pass for what it is worth.

We have always esteemed these geological surveys of Mr. O. of so much importance, that we extremely regret to see any thing occur which might have a tendency either to cool the ardor of the Professor in the enterprise, or to lessen public confidence in the benefits of his labors. If either effect has been, in the smallest degree, produced by the circumstance noticed in these remarks, we feel confident that the report itself will soon remove it. We learn that it is already printed, and will compose part of the volume to be published by the North-Carolina Board of Agriculture, and distributed through the State by means of the County Societies.

It gives us pleasure to state, that Mr. Olmsted is now again on his geological survey. He passed through this place a few days since, and took a circuit through the upper part of the county—visited several of its noted places; among these, were the *Natural Walls*, at Jacobs' and Robley's. We understand he will return in the course of eight or ten days, and then visit the rich fields of geology in the adjacent counties south-east of this place. Wherever he visits, the citizens should afford him every aid and facility for the prosecution of his researches. It should be remembered, that his services are altogether gratuitous to the public, as his expenses only are paid by the state.

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The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in the town of Charlotte, by the Lafayette Artillery corps. A sumptuous dinner was given by the Captain of the corps, (Thomas L. Polk, Esq.) at his dwelling. A large number of the citizens of the town joined, and partook of the munificent hospitality of the Captain. After the cloth was removed, a number of patriotic toasts were drank; among them we find the following:

John C. Calhoun.—The splendor of his talents will raise his appointment to the importance for which it was designed by the framers of the constitution.

The Hero of New-Orleans.—The measure of his honor is yet unfilled.

Gov. Troup.—After exhausting the argument, if he is disposed to "stand by his arms," he will find that the sons of the Heroes of '76, yet live in the country of Mecklenburg.

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The day was also celebrated by the citizens of Lincolnton, with a patriotic zeal not exceeded, perhaps, by any town in the state. A well-equipped regiment of volunteer cavalry, paraded; a discharge of musketry announced the dawn of day; at sun-rise, a grand federal salute was fired; at 12 o'clock a procession was formed, and proceeded to a grove, where suitable preparations had been made, and where a large number of ladies had assembled; the Declaration of Independence was read, and an oration pronounced, by the Rev. Mr. Bell; after which, a dinner was spread under a booth erected for the occasion; after the dinner, a number of sentimental toasts were drank to; we select a few:

Knowledge.—The essence of liberty and the bane of tyranny; May it flourish under the genial auspices of our free institutions.

The Opposers of Internal Improvements.—May they justly receive the anathemas of an enlightened public.

VOLUNTEERS.

By John D. Hoke.—The People—May their voice ever prevail, their rights never be usurped by political demagogues; and may proud aristocrats be plunged into the depths of pusillanimous degradation.

By Vardry M'bee, Esq.—May that firm, deliberative, energetic and liberal patriotism possessed by Gen. Andrew

Jackson, disseminate throughout the United States, and his merits and abilities not be treated with ingratitude at the next presidential election.

By Henry Schenck, jun.—Freedom to the slave, honor to the brave, and success to the lover.

The day was likewise celebrated with much spirit at Fayetteville, by the citizens and military; by arrangements of the latter, a dinner was prepared under a booth, near town; from the many toasts drank on the occasion, we select the following:

Our sister States to the South; May they never cease to remember, that union in our great confederacy is the political ark of our safety, and the rock of our salvation.

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Mr. White: As the Western Carolinian has, in every instance, advocated those measures beneficial to the Western section of this state, and held its columns open to free and honorable discussion of every subject of political, religious, or municipal importance, in which we are interested,—we hope you will publish an address to the citizens of the western section of this state, which appeared in the Catawba Journal of the 28th of June, on the subject of a State Road to Fayetteville; and also, any subsequent pieces which may appear, on that subject, or on the subject of internal improvement generally.

These are subjects of the highest national importance to us; and at this time, ought to be as generally diffused as possible. The continuance of our board of internal improvement, rests upon a concurrent sentiment of its utility and importance among the citizens generally; as to Roads, does not the geographical situation of the country admit an eligible ridge east of the Yadkin, affording a dry level site, which would answer better than the present route to Fayette? Your attention to this subject, I am confident, will meet the approbation of your patrons, and will oblige, at least, one of your

SUBSCRIBERS.

[The piece alluded to by our correspondent above, will be found on the first page of this day's paper: it was communicated to us for publication: how readily it finds a place in our columns, those who have observed the interest we have always manifested, and the humble efforts we have used, (in our sphere) for the furtherance of all rational and useful plans of internal improvement, need no further proof; and those who are not aware of the interest we feel in the improvement as well of our roads, and rivers, and agriculture, as of the minds of the people, cannot better satisfy themselves of our real disposition in regard to the subject, than by affording us an opportunity to communicate to the public, through our columns, any useful or new views that may be suggested to their minds.

EDITOR.

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Mecklenburg, N. C. 3
July 4, 1825.

The Baltimore Chronicle of the 2d inst. says, "We are happy to learn that the Secretary of the Navy has despatched an efficient force to scour the Coast of North Carolina, in search of the piratical vessel supposed to have been committing depredations on our commerce. This prompt movement looks well, and we trust success may attend the expedition.

CHARLESTON PRICES, July 4.

Cotton, S. Island, 60 to 75, stained do. 30 to 31; Maine and Santee, 50 to 60; shore staple, 20 to 24 cts.; Whiskey, 28 to 27; Bacon, 5½ a 7; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 25 a 26; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 19; Inf. to good, 16 a 18; North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4½ a 5 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 4 a 5 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 a 1½ per cent. dis. Darien Bank Notes 5 a 7 per cent. dis.

Cotton.—The Cotton market continues dull—few buyers, as holders are not willing to meet them at the prices offered. Some small parcels have been sold from 20 to 23; we quote from 20 to 24, as some lots of prime are held at the latter price; but we have not heard of any sales, as those who hold it are more disposed to ship than sell at present rates. *Courier.*

Died,

Near Salem, on the 13th inst. *Rebecca*, second wife of Mr. V. N. Zively. She was an incomparable, kind mother, to her six step children. The evening before she departed, she addressed each of them with a loud and pathetic voice, on their duty during this life, as a preparatory stage for a more glorious one; gave each of them a blessing, amidst the tears of the bystanders, and then sang three verses; thereby proving her joyful hope of everlasting happiness. The last verse was this:

Should not I for gladness leap,
Led by Jesus, as his sheep?
For when these blest days are o'er,
To the arms of my dear Saviour
I shall be convey'd to rest:
Amen; ye, my lot is blest.

"Blessed are they that die in the Lord;" they see him as he is, and rejoice with joy unspeakable. This comforts her mourning husband and relations. [COMMUNICATED.]

In Wilmington, in this state, on the 3d inst. Mr. Williams Hollinshead, aged 31 years, foreman of the printing establishment of the Cape Fear Recorder.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday the 28th day of June, Doctor Stewart Bosworth, aged twenty-eight years. In this Gentleman were united soundness of intellect, firmness of principle, and purity of manners. In his professional pursuits, skillful and judicious—in the intercourse of private life, dignified and amiable—he at once commanded respect and attracted affection. Success was the natural and just result of these qualities; and he was in the midst of a career marked by advance of reputation and increase of profits, when disease, which he had so often arrested in others, proved fatal to himself.

Doctor Bosworth was originally of Poughkeepsie, in the State of New York, where he has left very near relatives, to whose affections he was endeared by the memory of his youthful days, the fair promises of which were nobly fulfilled in the performance of his manhood.

It will be a consolation to those relatives, even in the tumult of their sorrows, and more than a consolation when calmness shall have succeeded to agitation, to learn, that he received in his illness all the aid which skill could suggest or friendship supply, and died valued, loved and regretted by all who knew him.

In Beaufort, S. C. on the 3d of May, the eccentric and well known Rev. *Mason L. Weems*, the author of a life of Washington, and many other popular works—among them, the "Drunkard's Looking Glass," &c. &c.

By Saturday's Mail.

We have discovered that the difference of exchange, in New-York, between the notes of the North Carolina State Bank, and those of the Newbern and Cape Fear Banks, was a mistake: we were deceived by the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, which is, in this section of the country, esteemed as a commercial oracle: we perceive that that paper has, in the last number received here, corrected the faulty figure which deceived us and others.

Aut. Jour.

The seven young men who have been tried in New-York, and convicted of being concerned in the death of Mr. Lambert, have been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary; three months of the term in solitary confinement, and the residue to hard labor.

Nat. Jour.

A letter from a professor of the University of Virginia, states that it is expected that Chancellor *Kent* of New-York will supply the vacancy in the professorship of that institution.

Col. Joseph M. White, of Pensacola, has been elected the Delegate to Congress from Florida.

Another Steam-Boat accident.—One of the flues of the new steam-boat Constitution, from New-York to Poughkeepsie, exploded on the 20th ult. by which three persons, belonging to the boat, unfortunately lost their lives, by scalding. The commander of the boat states the cause of the accident to be the collapsing of the boiler, that is the coming together of the flues. There were upwards of fifty passengers on board, none of whom, however, were injured.

WASHINGON, JULY 9.

General *Lafayette* has, it is said, accepted the invitation of the President of the United States to return to France on board the U. S. frigate Brandywine; and is expected to embark, from this City, about the end of next month.—*Journal.*

On Saturday and Sunday, the 2d and 3d inst. it is said at least thirteen hundred citizens of Philadelphia arrived in New-York, to attend the celebration of the 4th in the latter city. There must have been something very attractive in New-York, to induce so many of the people of the "City of brotherly love" to repair there on that day.

By letters from Gibraltar, we learn that the king of Spain has refused to recognize Mr. *Montgomery*, the recently appointed American consul at Alicante, in consequence of his having joined the national militia and taken arms during the struggle of the constitutionalists in that country.

Aurora.

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Aurora.

The Muse.

TIME.

Time may Ambition's nest destroy,
Th' on a rock 'tis perch'd so high;
May find dull avarice in his cave;
And crag to fight the sordid slave;
But from affection's temper'd chain
To free the heart he strives in vain.

The sculptur'd urn, the marble bust,
By time are crumbled with the dust;
But tender thoughts the muse has twin'd,
For love of friend-ship's brow designed,
Shall still endure, shall still delight,
Till time is lost in endless night.

A HYMN,

Written by the Rev. John Pierpont, and sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," at the Bunker Hill celebration.

O, is not this a holy spot!
'Tis the high place of Freedom's birth:
God of our Fathers! is it not
The holiest spot of all the earth?

Quenched is thy flame on Horeb's side:
The robber roams o'er Sinai now;
And those old men, thy seers, abide
No more on Zion's mournful brou.

But on this hill thou, Lord, has dwelt,
Since round its head the war-cloud carled,
And wrapped our fathers, where they knelt
In prayer and battle for a world.

Here sleeps their dust: 'tis holy ground:
And we, the children of the brave,
From the four winds are gathered round,
To lay our offering on their grave.

Free as the winds around us blow,
Free as yon waves below us spread,
We rear a pile, that long shall throw
Its shadow on their sacred bed.

But on their deeds no shade shall fall,
While o'er their couch thy sun shall flame:
Thine ear was bowed to hear their call,
And thy right hand shall guard their fame.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATION.

MR. WHITE: I am much pleased to observe, that the General Assembly of this state continue to manifest a laudable disposition to organize a system of Education for Children of indigent parentage. I hope that the distinguished gentlemen requested by them at their last session, to prepare a plan of Public Education, will be able to agree on such a system, and that the next legislature will have the courage to carry it into successful operation. Every body seems to think the subject merits attention, as being of vital importance. All seem agreed that the whole body of the people, in this country especially, ought to have some opportunity of informing themselves of the nature and extent of their duties and their privileges. In other nations, amongst those who have no share in the administration of public affairs, they have less need for information, than in this happy land, where the people are acknowledged to be the proper sovereign. It must be evident to every body, that in such a situation ignorance, with its inseparable attendant, vice, endangers the whole structure of the government, inasmuch as the poison operates at the fountain-head; and that whenever they become general, if ever they do, they will sweep every vestige of our truly excellent political institutions, with the besom of destruction; and that, on the contrary, we may calculate that the stability and durability of those institutions will be co-extensive in duration with the knowledge and virtue of the great body of the population.

This reasoning seems unanswerable; and, indeed, its force is not denied; but the great difficulty that presents itself, is, how the funds will be provided, which any efficient system will require? And, no doubt, this is a formidable obstacle. But I do not believe that it is quite insuperable. And although I presume not to be acquainted with all the resources of the state; and pretend not to pronounce, without hesitation, on the best mode of procuring the necessary funds: yet I will venture, with diffidence, to offer my opinion; and shall be happy if it shall occasion some of your more intelligent correspondents to present to the public a better method.

To me it appears that the most equitable, the least objectionable, method of raising these funds, is by taxation. I have no doubt but that, in this way, a sum of money might be raised in each county, without being much felt by any individual, that would, under the direction of suitable commissioners, be important in its results. And I should apprehend that the possessors of property would cheerfully give a part of it for the greater security that a well regulated

system of Education would guarantee to the remainder. Other and additional funds might be occasionally obtained, from the liberality of individuals, or from the application by the legislature, on some uniform and impartial way, of such part of the revenues of the state as could be spared to this object.

I most sincerely hope that the community will enter, with spirit, upon this business; and that it will not be suffered to sleep, until we see some uniform system of Education established in every part of the state.

A FRIEND TO YOUTH.

"A PEEP AT THE WEST."

Under this head the editor of the New-York National Advocate, Mr. Noah, has given an account of a late trip on the Western Canal. In one of his numbers he speaks of the flourishing city of Utica as follows:

We entered Utica at the close of a sultry day; the line of the Canal from Whitesboro' presented on each side, a beautiful scene of rich meadow, thickly clustered farms, deep green wheat, and groves of small timber; the whole exhibited a scene of comfort and wealth, of rural felicity, skill and enterprise. The bridge covering the main street, was crowded with spectators, watching the Canal boats, filled with passengers, and the freight boats, bound to distant sections of the state. Bugles were sounding and bells ringing—carriages, wagons, carts, and horses in quick succession gave token of the increasing prosperity, rising importance, and value of this central city of the state. Utica has been often described; its situation is every way commanding and eligible; and from a village it is assuming, by its compactness and bustle, all the characteristics of a commercial city. While standing on the main bridge, two handsome young ladies galloped by on sorrel nags, dressed in light riding habits, and wholly unattended; they cracked their whips, and urged their log-tailed steeds with an air of perfect independence and nonchalance. Determined on taking the stage the next morning for Albany, I bade adieu to my companions in the boat, who were only waiting the arrival of the other line, to continue their journey through the valley of the Mohawk. Sauntering about town to kill a dull hour, until bed time, the night being clear and brilliant, the sound of music broke on my ear, I followed it until I arrived at what was called the Theatre, where a strolling company had taken up their quarters; it had been originally a Circus, or a Menagerie for a caravan of wild animals, and here the company murdered Shakespeare, *secundum artem*, and the veriest candle-snuffer of the metropolis fretted his hour on the stage as Richard. I paid four shillings, and took my seat in the boxes, amidst a tolerably respectable audience, both as to numbers and appearance. A gentleman of the sock and buskin made an apology, that "the sudden and serious indisposition of Mrs. Simkins, prevented the play, as announced, from being performed; but the "Poor Soldier" would be substituted, and those who were discontented, could receive back their money." Mr. Simkins, however, would sing a few songs, and with permission, he would recite *Monsieur Tonson*. Accordingly, throwing himself into an expressive attitude, he commenced, "There lived in times of yore, &c. &c." After the curtain had fallen, a tall country gentleman arose, and respectfully requested the orchestra to play "Bruce's Address." The orchestra, however, pertinaciously continued to play the grand march in Blue Beard, but the Bugler in the Canal boats, moored alongside the Theatre, overheard the request from within, put his bugle to his mouth, and played loud and shrill, "Scots' what ha'e wi' Wallace bled." And, while a tall consumptive looking lady was singing in bad taste, that expressive ballad of "Home, sweet home," a fellow entered the arena, and bellowed out, "Is there any passengers here for the western boat?" Hogarth's dressing in a barn, could not surpass this picture.

Religious service is regularly performed in 88 places of worship in Philadelphia.

The two wives of the late Gen. McIntosh, named Peggy and Susannah, have written a letter to the Commissioners, on their sufferings in consequence of the death of their husband. They are both said to have been affectionately attached to their husband, each living in friendship with the other.

Negroes for Sale.

ABOUT forty likely NEGROES will be sold on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd days of August, at Wilkesborough, N. C. it being the week of Wilkes county court.

M. STOKES.
July 5, 1825.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 1st of July, 1825.

William Alexander Thos. Kider
Margaret Allison William Kenny:
Peter Albright Jacob Lipe
John Bostain Samuel Lucky
Gen. S. Bernard Robert Lee
David Barnes Nancy Lamb
Burges L. Bell William Link
John Barber Catharine Lopascer
Jerry Brown William Lunn
Peter Barringer John Lynn
Solomon Beck Daniel McGennis
Paul Bearer David Morris
William Buie Henry Michael
Moses Brown John Marlin
George Colck Elizabeth McOrle
Henry Case Jonathan Mills
Wm. Chunn Benjamin Maxwell
Henry Call Capt. Wm. Moore.
John Custis. John Niblock
Martha Callico Mr. Night
Robert Chunn Josiah Owen
Roland Crump Thos. A. Ponsonby
Chris J. Cowan James Phillips
James Chambers Betsy Pelly
John Craigie Jacob Pool
Joseph Dobbins Ebenezer Parks
Wm. Dickey Samuel Price
James Davis. John Pool
John Ellis Thomas Pearson
James Ellis Wm. Pinkston, Jr.
George Eagle Catharine Rhodesmith
Wm. Fultz Nathan Riley
Peter Feavour James W. Ramsey.
Elizabeth Fosey Elizabeth Swink
Samuel Gardner Erastus Smith
Mr. Gluckseur Arthur Smith
John Gardner, sen. William Smith
Charles Glover James H. Smith
Jane Garrison John Smith
Robertson Grant. Tobias Smith
William Hadin Alexander Stephens
Brian Hotchkin, 2 Thomas Smoot
Henry Highburgh, 2 John Setzer
John Hogg, 3 John Steel
Joseph Hanes Zachariah Samuel
John Hinkle David W. Sanders
Thomas Hughes John E. Telfair, 2
Alexander Henderson Samuel Torrington
Abbey Harris Andrew Thompson
Mr. Hendley Christian Tarr
Richard Harris Joseph E. Todd.
George M. Hileigh John Vail
Anthony Hatch Mary Wall
Donglas P. Haden, 2. Henry G. Winders
Wince Jeter. Jacob Worcester, 2
Peter Kider J. E. Wells, Esq.
John Knight Jessie W. Walton
Richard Kerr John T. Welch
James Kincaid, 3 The Heirs of Leonard
John Kester Wagener
Philip Krell Joseph Williams
Israel Kitcheham, Esq. William Wert.
George Kider Barna Young.
Peter Kern. SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of July, 1825.

William Andrews. John Locke
Daniel Blackwelder Godfrey Lipe.
Jacob Boston James K. Morgan
Daniel Bradford Abigail Morrison
Hugh Campbell, 2 Richard Martin
Moses Clay John M. Milster
Henry Dolon James McClain
Alexander Dorton Nath'l. Monteith.
Elizabeth P. Doby Joseph Niceler.
Isaac Davis Henry C. Owens.
John B. Fenny. Samuel Purvians
John Goodman John H. Plifer.
George Goodman Parmenter Rogers
Francis Glass Margaret Reed
Isaac Gross. John W. Reed.
John Hall Jacob Strewalt
Doe, John P. Haynes Jane Shin
Margaret E. Harris Daniel Speck.
George Kider James D. White.
Richard King. John Youman.
D. STORKE, P. M.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. July 1st, 1825.

John Billings Nancy Killian.
Henry Briny George Long.
William Butler, or Green Majec, 2
Kemp Carey Henry Mikel
Brandy Coggins Amos Myers.
Eli Colle. Andrew Myers.
Margaret Daniel. Jordan Parish
Rev. Wile Ellis Isaac Payne.
Richard Ellis. John Richard.
Jacob Gobble. Nathan Riley.
John F. C. Heitman John Simpson
Reuben Holmes. Jacob Sink.

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Of this universally esteemed Medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last 20 years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public, for the relief and cure of obstinate Coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the whooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint in children, severe gripings, and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared, only by Dr. T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, north-east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 12, 1824.

Book Store.

EZRA ALLEMONG,

HAS just received an extensive assortment of Books from Philadelphia, among which are the following works:

LAW.

Laws of the U. States, 5 vol.; study of the law; Jacob's law dictionary; Booth on actions; Tidd's practice; Bradley on distresses; Swift's evidence; Roberts on fraud; Jacob's law; Hardress' reports; Powel on mortgages; Vesey's reports, 5 vol.; Kidd on bills; lawyer's guide; Toliver on executions; Schoole & Laffrey's reports; Stephens on pleading; Field's Blackstone; Adams on ejectment; do. of lien; Montague on lien; Espensasse on evidence; Beccaria on crimes; Tomlin's index; Paley on agency; Powel on contracts; Hickmore on lunacy; Ingoldsoll's digest; Monique on partnership; Newland on contracts; Kyd on awards; Taunton's reports; landlord and tenant; Burlansangue's law; Long on sales; law of lien and carrier; Starkie's reports; pleas in equity; Archbold's practice; do. in criminal pleading; Starkie's pleading; Maddock's chancery; Phillip's evidence; Hoffman's practice; Blackstone; Chitty's criminal law; Moore's index; Shepherd's touchstone; Salkeld's reports; Cooper's Justinian; Roper on legacies; Stephens on pleading.

MEDICINE.

Thomas' domestic medicine; Armstrong on fever; Hunter on the blood; Murray's materia medica; Baillie's morbid anatomy; Bell on givers; Bateman's synopsis; Bancroft on fever; Averill's surgery; Fordice on fever; Thomas' practice; Lenae on the chest; Cooper's surgery; Richard's physiology; Hooper's dictionary; pharmaco-pia of the U. States; Phillip's inquiry; Swedium on syphilis; Hamilton on purgatives; Bell's anatomy; Blackall on dropsies; Paris pharmacopia; Hall on disorders; American dispensatory; Saunders on the eye; do. on the ear; Bell on wounds; Essay on yellow fever; Hawship on rectum; Duncan on consumption; Parmela on teeth; Bell's dissections; Accum on vegetable poisons.

RELIGIOUS.

Buck's theological dictionary; Cooper's sermons; Bradley's do.; Harmony of the evangelists; Brown's bible dictionary; Edward's on affliction; Fordyce's sermons; Bell's addresses; Proudfoot's works; Saint's rest; rise and progress; pilgrim's progress; conversations on the bible; christian morals; White's remains; Erskine's sermons; marrow of the church; christian world; Boston's fourfold state; Brown's catechism; Paley's theology; Doddridge on regeneration; Jenk's devotion; Baxter's call; Buck's works; Chalmers' sermons; Prown's divinity; Blair's sermons; Joseph's works; Bibles; testaments; Watt's hymns; prayer books, and various other works.

VARIETY.

Butler's Hudibras; Eliy's synopsis; Carpenter's guide; Kennet's antiquities; arts of war; classical dictionary; Gibbons' surveying; Milton's works; marriage ceremonies; Plutarch's lives; Cook's oracle; Darwin's zoonomia; Chalmers' works; political economy; Ursas' dictionary; Osians' poems; Scott's infantry; Reids' works; Sterne's works; Hume's essays; Hallam's middle age; Hume's England; recollections of the Peninsula; Gillies' Greece; Say's political economy; Rollins' ancient history; Lacon; Ovid's metamorphoses; Smith's wealth of nations; Thompson's seasons; Hall's communion; Federalist; Junius' letters; Negotiations between Spain and the United States; Clarke on slavery; life of Cooper; Copper's works; Pindar's works; views of Louisiana; Italy by lady Morgan; France by do.; United States and Great Britain; military dictionary; Europe after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

With a general assortment of school books, Greek, Latin and English; a large variety of other books; the late novels, &c. all of which they offer at the Philadelphia retail prices. A discount will be made to library companies, &c.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Has also on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of Goods, selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers and the public in general are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 12, 1825.

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dr. to 8 ounces; Patent Medicine Vials, of every description; Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons; Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carboys, Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons; Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving do.; Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned over tops, from half pint to one gallon; Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common ribband. Pocket Flasks; Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles; Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms.

T. W. DYOTT, north-east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 12, 1824.

REVELL & TEMPLETON,

TAILORS, SALISBURY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have commenced the Tailoring Business in a new Shop, built for the purpose, situated in Main street, next door south-west of Mr. E. Cross' store, likewise opposite to Mr. Thomas Allison's store, and quite convenient to every store in Town; where they are better prepared than ever to accommodate any gentlemen with Tailoring, and in the most fashionable and neatest style. Any person wishing to vary from the prevailing fashions of the different seasons, can have their fancies suited by giving necessary directions.

Revel & Templeton have put themselves to considerable trouble and expense for the purpose of having a complete and lasting establishment in this place, for which it appears its citizens have been long in want of. There will be no necessity, for the future, of any gentlemen putting themselves to the trouble and inconvenience of going or sending off to other parts of the country for their clothing, when they can be equally as well accommodated at home, where they get their own support. The public will please to recollect, that all the ingenuity and taste necessary to our business, is not particularly confined to one set of cities or towns—that Salisbury has a share; and we flatter ourselves we will establish the fact by the work which shall be turned out of our shop for the future.

We have become subscribers, annually, for ten years, to a couple of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who make it a business to send fashions to any part of the United States: the plan which they have adopted for that purpose, is so complete, that any person understanding it thoroughly, and possessing sufficient ingenuity and practice of cutting, and the great art of putting different garments together, (which we fully assert we do) can give to their customers the different fashions with as much accuracy and taste as they can be got in Philadelphia or any other town in the United States.

We have just received the latest fashions, which are quite different to those of the last season; likewise, one of us has just returned from off a tour to a number of large northern towns, and made it a business to go into a number of Tailor's shops in each town, for the purpose of gaining all the information possible, pertaining to our business. We hope, by paying attention to our business, we may receive an equal share of public patronage.

We here return our sincere thanks to those who have encouraged us in our line of business since our commencement in this place.

We would be very glad to take one or two boys to the business, who can come well recommended, and not over fifteen years old.

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